The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,666.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage.....	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
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Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

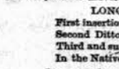
First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.	

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on the 11th October 1870, at noon.

Leave Bombay.....	Oct. 11	Leave Colombo	Oct. 17
„ Carwar	12	„ Galle	18
„ Mangalore.....	13	„ Negapatam.....	21
„ Cannanore.....	14	„ Madras	24
„ Calicut	14	„ Coconada	26
„ Beypore	14	„ Vizagapatam	27
„ Cochin.....	15	„ Bimlipatam	27
„ Tuticorin	16	„ Gopalpore	28
		Arrive Calcutta	30

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

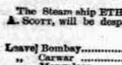
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 Days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam ship KURRACHEE, 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 10th October 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA .....Capt. Dodero.....	2,000 Tons
A IA .....Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
PERSIA .....Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA .....Capt. Bonsignore....	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden.....	£22	£15		£4
Suez	36	22		8
Port Said.....	38	24	Including Wines.	8-10
Alexandria	39	25		9-10
Messina	45	32		12
Naples.....	47	33		13
Leghorn.....	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa.....	52	35	Without Food.	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

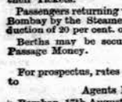
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MM. ARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To Aden.....	1st Class. £ 25	2nd Class. £ 15	Deck. £ 4
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles ..	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Candelle, will be despatched on or about the 1st October next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th September 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship BRAEMAR, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS at once to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Griffiths will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

NANABHOY & SORABJEE.

Bombay, 5th October 1870.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and the best aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privlege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale toencourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE

Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.....
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £23 10s.....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £55; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Ralfsburne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 9th October, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, (1,873 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain W. B. Hall, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 7th instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt either by Rail or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

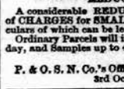
A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 3rd October 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.,) Captain W. Blake, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 13th October, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 11th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th October 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with straps.
2	„ Under Vests.	1	Maud.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	„ Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	„ Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	„ Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
1	„ White Cambrie.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.	1	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the following :—

8	Bales Drop Shirtings
5	ditto Grey T Cloths
20	ditto T Red Twist
3	Cases White Nett
2	ditto Coloured Handkerchiefs
4	ditto White Lappets
1	ditto Toy Pistols
1	ditto Copying Books
1	ditto Toys, Walking Canes, &c,
7	Bales Brown Paper
1	Case Bali Twine
1	Brass 4 posts Bedstead 6½ by 4½ feet
50	Dozen Champagne in baskets

A quantity of Office Furniture consisting of Writing Tables, Chairs, Cupboard, Screens, Copying Press, a Milner's Fireproof Safe, &c.

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE IN SMALL LOTS.

2	Cases	200	Pieces White Jaconets	20 yds. 40 in.	L 75
2	ditto	200	ditto	ditto	ditto 95
2	ditto	200	ditto	ditto	ditto 95
2	ditto	200	ditto	ditto	ditto 105
2	ditto	200	ditto	ditto	ditto 115
2	ditto	200	ditto	ditto	ditto 125
2	ditto	200	ditto	White Mulls	ditto 40 in.
1	ditto	100	ditto	ditto	ditto 45 in.
3	ditto	600	ditto	Book Muslins	10 yds. 40 in.
2	ditto	240	ditto	Spot Lappets	ditto ditto
1	ditto	120	ditto	ditto	Lappets ditto
1	ditto	120	ditto	Coloured Lappets	

Bombay, 8th October 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,

No. 19, Meadow Street.

VALUABLE CARRIAGE, HORSES, AND SADDLERY, &c., WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Committee of Adjustment.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 12th instant, at his rooms in Meadow Street, at 4 o'clock P.M., precisely :—

The undermentioned property belonging to the Estate of the late Major F. Hodgson, H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I., deceased, viz. :—

One handsome open-carriage with glass shutters, lamps and pole, complete.
One pair handsome carriage horses (one grey and one bay).
One set of plated mounted carriage harness.
One grey Arab parade horse.
One black Arab Ladies' horse.
One Infantry mounted Officers' saddle and bridle, complete.
One Ladies' saddle and bridle complete, both in excellent order.
One set of English horse clothing, &c., &c.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 8th October 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5 Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

On account of the concerned—

6 bales of grey yarn 30's water and mock water.
2 cases 100 pieces each white Jaconets Nos. 80 and 90.
1 ditto 100 ditto ditto Nos. 50 and 70.
2 ditto T red Twist No. 40 damaged by oil.
1 case white muslin de laines No. 501.

On account and risk of the first purchaser—

12 sets best English plated mounted buggy harness.
3 superior racing saddles.
1 English-built brougham with horse and harness.
1 grey riding horse.
5 Bales No. 30 water twist.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE and HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, best Plated, Glass and Crockeryware, a First-class Rosewood Grand Square Piano by Stoddart, a pair of handsome gilt Pier Glasses in richly gilt Frames, plated Argand Chandeliers, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, &c., the property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe :—The same comprises rich cut hollow stem glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hot water curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, ice pitcher, bread basket, toast rack, a mahogany case containing handsome plated dessert knives and forks, best cutlery by Mapin Brothers, a double barrelled gun by E. M. Reilly and Co., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 2 pieces for 12 persons, round ditto for 8 ditto, side board, dumb waiters, lounge, dining-room chairs, screen, circular, pier and sofa tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, consolette, half backed sofas, chiffoniers, music stand, a first veneration and half backed sofas, chiffoniers, music stand, a first rate full toned rosewood grand square piano by Stoddart, handsome plated double and single light hanging argand lamps, rich Brussel's and Persian carpets, fourpost bedsteads, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 12th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Tank Bunder :—

44	square logs of 1st class Moulmain Teak Timber.		
6	round	ditto	ditto
148	square	ditto 2nd class	ditto

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One handsome English-built serviceable Hansom, with a strong Australian Horse and Harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th October 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship VICTORIA CROSS, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Cowie will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents ship Victoria Cross.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—The MAHABLESHWUR TELEGRAPH OFFICE has been RE-OPENED for the Season.

An EXPERIMENTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE is THIS DAY OPENED in Clare Road, Byculla.

8th October 1870.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited by the undersigned for the right to EXCAVATE SAND from the foreshore of their Property situated at Revus Moria, Angria's Colaba, during the present season. Applications will be received up to 15th instant, and any further information given by the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited. The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager.

Bombay, 7th October 1870.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the winding up of the GUZERAT TRADING COMPANY, Limited, under Act XIX of 1857.

In consequence of the resignation by Mr. DEENSHAW HORMUSJEE, the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the District of Ahmedabad by an Order, dated the 19th day of September 1870, to succeed him as OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR to the Guzerat Trading Company, Limited. Persons having any concern with the aforesaid Company are therefore hereby requested to address their Communications to him hereafter.

DADABHAI DEENSHAH, Official Liquidator,
Guzerat Trading Company, Limited.

Ahmedabad, 5th October 1870.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE—TENDERS are invited for the COMPLETION of the following ROADS :—

1. Road from Elphinstone Road to Purbadavee, Mahim.
2. Branch Road from Jackaria's Bunder to Sewree Burial Ground.

Plans and Specification of the above works may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, where printed forms of Tender may also be obtained.

In the event of any of the above Contracts being let, Contractors must be prepared to commence work in November 1870.

Each Tender to be sealed, and to bear an endorsement on the Cover stating to which of the above works it relates.

Tenders to be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office on or before 5 P.M. on the 20th October 1870.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
H. TULLOCH, Captain R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 6th October 1870.

TOILET SOAPS

Reduced to English rates.

PERFUMED 1s. 6d. BAR SOAPS,

Brown Windsor,	Honey,	Oatmeal,	
Elder Flower,	Lavender,	Rose,	
Glycerine,	Marshmallow,	Sunflower Oil.	

Each Cash as. 12. Credit as. 14.

PERFUMED TABLET SOAPS.

1s. 6d. Box (of same sorts as above) Cash as. 12; Credit as. 14.

SOLE AGENTS FOR PEARS & SON,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

These Cigars are manufactured, under special agreement, of the best quality of Tobacco, and put up expressly for this Company.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
"BABINGTON" muster, box of	250	5 12	6 4
Ditto ditto	500	7 0	8 0
"HAVANAH" ditto	150	3 0	3 4
Ditto ditto	250	4 12	5 4
Ditto ditto	500	8 0	9 0
"LEISURE HOUR" ditto	250	4 0	4 8
Ditto ditto	500	7 8	8 8
"Office" (very similar to the former Burmah muster) ditto	100	1 6	1 8
Ditto ditto ditto	500	6 12	7 4
Ditto . ditto ditto	1,000	12 8	14 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

P. AND O. AMATEUR CLUB, MAZAGON.—A REPETITION of the PERFORMANCE given on FRIDAY, the 30th September, WILL TAKE PLACE on SATURDAY, the 8th October, by special request.

Tickets to be had at the Apollo Refreshment Rooms and at the Company's Dockyard.

Doors open at 7-30; Performance commences 8 P.M.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

6th October 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

HOLTA PLANTATION.

THE undersigned is authorised to supply private PARTIES and MESSES with Teas at wholesale rates direct from the Factory, at the following rates, free of all charges as far as Bombay, from which place they will be forwarded on by Agents.

Orange Pekoe	Rs. 1-12	per lb.	in packets of	6 lbs.	each
Pekoe	„ 1- 8	„	„	4½	„
Pekoe Souchong	„ 1- 4	„	„	4	„
Imperial Mixture.....	„ 1- 4	„	„	4	„

No orders under 20 lbs. can be executed, and parties wishing Teas in packets must give orders for an even number of packets on account of quantities. Smaller quantities can be obtained from Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co., Poona and Bombay.

J. UMPLEBY, Manager,
Holta Plantation, Kangra Valley, Punjab.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

STANFORD'S LIBRARY MAP of EUROPE, on rollers, 5 feet 8 inches square ..... Rs. 40

STANFORD'S LIBRARY MAP of ASIA, on rollers, 5 feet 8 inches square ..... Rs. 40

ALLEN'S LIBRARY MAP of INDIA, by WALKER, on rollers, 5 feet 8 inches square ..... Rs. 40

BETT'S LIBRARY MAP of INDIA, on rollers, 4 feet by 3 ..... Rs. 10-8
Ditto Ditto Ditto folded book form ... 7-8

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KEITH-JOHNSTON'S MAP of INDIA, folded book form, with Index ..... Rs. 5

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PRINSEP'S CODE of CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. Third Edition..... Rs. 16

AITCHESON'S TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS and SUNNUDS between the Government of India and neighbouring States and Countries. 8 vols..... Rs. 50

THEOBALD'S ACTS of LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of INDIA, 1834 to 1867. 5 Vols. half bound ..... reduced to Rs. 30

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GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

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SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Major P. HODGSON, Officiating Wing Officer 22nd Regt. N. I., are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month of this date, after which no Claims will be considered.

W. S. HEWETT, Lieut. Colonel,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 6th October 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BOMBAY OFFICE of this Company is CLOSED from this date inclusive. All future Communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 1st October 1870.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited).—NOTICE.—Under telegraphic advice from London a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be PAYABLE on and after the 7th instant to the PROPRIETORS registered on the BOOKS of the BOMBAY BRANCH on 19th ultimo, on production of Share Certificates.

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st October 1870.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Boats, Masts, Yards, Iron, Copper old from Boilers, Brass old, Cases, Casks, Tins; also a quantity of condemned Biscuit and Beer belonging to the Overland Transport Service. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, October, 1870.

WITH reference to the NOTICE in the "Bombay Gazette" of 3rd inst., signed by SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE NADERSHAW and ARDASEER RUSTOMJEE NADERSHAW, and dated 1st October, I have to inform the Public that the PROPERTIES and ESTATES, &c., therein mentioned are bequeathed to me by the last Will and Testament of my late father, Nowrojee Rustomjee Nadershaw, deceased, and I have obtained Probate from the late Supreme Court of Bombay, and am therefore authorized to deal with the same in any way I like.

The above Sorabjee Rustomjee Nadershaw and Ardaseer Rustomjee Nadershaw are my Sons, and are indebted to me variously. I have separated them from under my protection, on account of their misconduct and disobedience towards me.

જા૰ ઘુનાંબાઇ નવરોજી રૂશ્તમજી નાંદશ્ચા,
એકલબીજ/ઉતરરોક્ષ.

i.e. SONABAI, the daughter and sole Executrix of Nowrojee Rustomjee Nadershaw, deceased.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (Limited).

શ્રી બાંબે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કારપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

શ્રી બોંમબે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કારપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from 27th to 30th October, both days inclusive, and that the DIVIDEND will be PAYABLE on and after the 17th October.

By order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 26th September 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skil and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals ; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The UNDERSIGNED begs to inform POLICY-HOLDERS in the above Company, that, he has from THIS DAY CEASED to represent the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS in Western India.

D. McL. SLATER.

Bombay, 1st October 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

CONTRACT for HAY.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of HAY to the Municipality during the year 1871.

The Hay, must be delivered at the different Municipal Stables through out the Town or at such other places as the Health Officer may direct.

Tenders must be on printed Forms, which are obtainable in the Office of the Health Officer.

Further information as to quantities to be delivered at each stable can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer.

Tenders will be received up to 5 o'clock on the 15th October, and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A deposit of ten per cent will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Depart., 5th

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
130,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	102
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	2 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	600
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	162½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,650
20,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	287½
28,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
47,000	200	all	5 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	180
37,200	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	122
9,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,545
8,000	150	all		Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld	158
3,000	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,025
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	270

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,000	850	200 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	475
150	12,000	1,000	300 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,000 exd
200	2,000	all	265 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,250
200	1,000	all	60 do.	Do. New	560
500	1,000	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co.	6,600
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	2,500	all	1,000	Fort Press Co.	2,300
100	2,000	1,900		Framji Cowasji Press	200
200	5,000	all	240 p.a.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,350
200	5,000	1,500	150 p.a.	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	3,000	2,000	120 p.a.	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,000	400	350	35 p.a.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	330
12	1,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
22	1,000	750	200 p.a.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,160
15	2,000	all	150 p.a.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,225
40	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	750 nom

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,200	50	Allsert Mills Co.	1,950 nl.
500	2,500	all	125 p.a.	Alliance Spinning	2,275
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	3,000
300	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	980
60	150	150	...	Bronch Mills	190
800	150	50	...	Do. New	190
200	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,000
750	2,000	all	150 p.a.	Great Eastern	1,485
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	980
200	1,000	all	80 p.a.	Oriental	1,250
600	1,500	2,300		Royal	1,450

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	500	70	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	22
—	—	19½	...	Do. China	1
—	25	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank	1
—	—	—	...	East India Bank's	22
20	—	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
20	—	6¾	May '67	Royal Bank	5
13	—	7¼	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1½

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
4,000	50	all	8pc.	Mechanics' P'ld'g Co.	40
500	2,000	300	21 p.a.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 p.a.	Treacher & Co.	375

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	113
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do. *	...
...	£100	1,040	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,106
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,300	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	140
—	3,500	2,440	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	0
—	5,000	2,700	...	Bombay Sh.	35
13,800	1,000	all	1,040	Elph'st'ne Land	15
17,800	1,000	670	676	Do. New	15

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10⅛d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99⅞d.
Do.	At sight	99⅛
Madras	30 days' sight	99⅛
Do.	60 Do. do	223
China	...	...

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	114½
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	97½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 250
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 1st Oct., 1870.

Open 1,184½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	79,929	13	3
Merchandize	1,32,541	0	6
Electric Telegraph	654	0	6
Earth Trains	3,445	12	0
Total Rs.	2,16,170	10	3
Corresponding week last year open 872½ miles ... Total Rs.	1,87,438	3	11
Increase	28,732	6	4

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 7.

Beattie, Captain, 66th Regiment, to rejoin, from Poona.

Ripley, Major, 1st Punjab Cavalry, on leave, from Edwardesabad, Punjab.

Bridge, Captain, Aide-de-Camp, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 7.

Thom, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service, on inspection duty, to Tanna and Bhewady.

Tapp, C.B., Major General, to join, to Ahmedabad.

Bridge, Captain, Aide-de-Camp, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Penn, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commandant Colaba Sanitarium, on duty, to Poona.

Parry, Lieutenant, 33rd Regiment, to join, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 1.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Whitley Stokes, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, with effect from the 24th September.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The following extract from a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 23rd August 1870, is published for general information :—

"The under-mentioned gentlemen have been appointed members of the Bengal Civil Service, in the following order, and to the Divisions of your Government placed against their names :—

"Mr. Stephen Harvey James, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

"Mr. Francis Chorley Channing, ditto.

"Mr. George Douglas Burgess, Bengal.

"Mr. Joseph Dess, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

"Mr. Mansel Longworth Dames, ditto.

"Mr. Frederic Henry Fisher, ditto.

"Mr. George Wilmot Rivaz, ditto.

"Mr. Thomas Robert Redfern, ditto.

"Mr. William Jenkyns, ditto.

"Mr. John Brown Thomson, ditto.

"Mr. Colman Patrick Louis Macaulay, Bengal.

"Mr. Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, North Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

"Mr. James Austin Bourdillon, Bengal.

"Mr. Charles Edward Buckland, ditto.

"Mr. William Hudson Morrison, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

"Mr. David Ogilvie Meiklejohn, Bengal.

"Mr. Arthur Cromby Brown, ditto.

"Mr. Francis Henry Bennet Skrine, ditto.

"Mr. Alfred Wallis Paul, ditto.

"Mr. Robert Cornish, dit o.

"Mr. Delabere Wes on Maraden, ditto.

"Mr. Leonard Charles Abbot, ditto.

"Mr. Frederick Shore Bullock, North-Western Province, Punjab, and Oudh.

"Mr. George Lever Weidemann, Bengal.

"Mr. Robert Clark, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh."

Subsidiary leave for fifteen days, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it, is granted to Lieutenant W. J. Heaviside, R. E., Assistant Superintendent Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, preparatory to his proceeding on furlough to Europe.

The services of Captain A. D. Butter, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, in charge of 1st Aden Division Survey, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the 30th September.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. E. Chapman, Officiating Accountant General, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr. W. E. Gordon, Officiating Deputy Accountant General, will conduct the duties of the office of Accountant General of Bombay during Mr. Chapman's absence or until further orders.

The words, "Accountant General, Punjab, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle," are substituted for the words "Accountant General, Punjab," in the Notification of this department, No. 3653, dated the 22nd Sept.

Mr. W. E. Gordon is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency in Bombay during the absence of Mr. C. E. Chapman on privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr. J. Mackey resumed charge of the office of Assistant Accountant General, Madras, on the forenoon of the 12th Sept.

Mr. Mackey is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. C. E. Chapman, on privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr. Donald is appointed an Assistant to the Accountant General, Madras.

Mr. J. Westland assumed charge of the office of Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

Mr. E. F. Harrison received charge of the office of Head Commissioner of Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency from Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hyde on the afternoon of the 17th Sept.

Mr. C. E. Chapman received charge of the office of Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency in Bombay from Colonel J. A. Ballard on the forenoon of the 18th instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major Robert Stewart, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Bengal,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Hippesely Cunliffe Marsh, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer 18th Bengal Cavalry,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Charles Lawrence Brown Constable, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet-Colonel, Samuel Brougham Faddy, Infantry, to be Colonel ; Major J. Williamson, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel ; Captain, Major in Staff Corps, J. F. Sherer, cadre of the late 49th Native Infantry, to be Major ; and Lieutenant Frederick Schomberg Carr, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from 9th August 1870, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, J. Williamson, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

Major J. F. MacAndrew, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel ; Captain, Major in Staff Corps, H. Macdonald, cadre of the late 19th Native Infantry, to be Major ; and Lieutenant Arthur Noel Phillips, cadre of the late 19th Native Infantry, to be Captain, from 9th August 1870, in room of Lieutenant Colonel, Captain in Staff Corps, F. C. Byrd, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

Major, Captain in Staff Corps, A. Willes, Infantry, to be Lieut.-Col. ; Captain T. A. Hunter, 104th Foot, cadre of the late 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, to be Major ; and Lieutenant George Michell Devereux Hill, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from 9th August 1870, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, J. F. MacAndrew, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, F. W. Graham, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieut.-Col. ; Captain Thomas Martin Shelley, cadre of the late 11th Native Infantry, to be Major ; and Lieutenant Francis Henry Hervey, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from the 9th August 1870, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain in Staff Corps, A. Willes, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major William Howey, Infantry, to be Lieut.-Col. from 9th August 1870, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, F. W. Graham, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Lieutenant H. Ronaldson is permitted to resign his appointment in the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant Adolphus Vallinge, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the 20th September 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The under-mentioned officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel, by brevet, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonels Edmond Francis Burton, Madras Staff Corps, and James Snow Davies, Bengal Staff Corps,—18th September 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Burdon Hodgeson, Bombay Staff Corps,—29th September 1870.

Captain George Henry Jackson, of the General List, Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years.

Punjab Frontier Force.—1st Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant H. Howell, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Quarter Master, vice Captain A. P. Broome.

Captain A. P. Broome, Officiating Wing Officer, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Lieutenant Howell. Captain Broome will continue to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his other duties during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain T. Higginson, or until further orders.

The above appointments will have effect from the 20th June 1870.

The services of Lieutenant A. deC. Rennick, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quarter Master 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. A. Dyer, Supervisor, 1st grade, Rajpootana, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department from the 31st August 1870.

The services of Captain H. G. Puckle, M. S. C., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras in the Military Department.

Mr. J. Augier, Probationary Accountant, 3rd grade, Rajpootana, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. F. Read, Conservator of Forests in Berar, having been absent on leave in Europe since the 3rd May 1867, will rank as a Supernumerary Conservator of Forests.

Captain W. Douglas, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, in the Central Provinces, having reported his return from leave, is posted to Berar.

Mr. G. W. Stretteil, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade, and is transferred from Berar to the Central Provinces.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—7TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. Nom. p. ton	
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,	
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,	
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,	
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,	
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. ,,	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. ,,	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 5 per bale.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 charges	and Calcutta Port
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Taptee (s)	Profumo	Mandvee, Oct. 4.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Stag	Ellis	Mahi.

The ship Rescue, Messervy, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Ship Navada, to Muscat.

Ship Girvan, to Calcutta.

Brig Edward, to Kurrachee.

Ship Jamsetjee Cursetjee Botlibhoe, to Liverpool.

Steamer Sir Bartle Frere, to Cutch Mandvee.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

List of vessels passed by the ship Victoria Cross from Liverpool towards Bombay :—

Sunday, July 10th, the ship Hannah Morris, in latitude 50° 03' north, longitude 8° 30' west.

Tuesday, July 12th, the ship Maritana, from Liverpool towards Bombay, in latitude 46° 18' north, longitude 10° 26' west.

Wednesday, July 13th, the ship Atlantic, from Liverpool towards Bombay, in latitude 43° 44' north, longitude 12° 14' west.

Tuesday, August 30th, the Dutch barque Vanlennope, from Amsterdam towards Batavia, 55 days out, in latitude 37° 16' south, longitude 4° 28' east.

THE HOOGHLY.

Oct.	DEPARTURES.		
3	Meinam (s)	.....	.....
	Hermit	.....	.....
	Astracan	.....	.....
	Stockbridge	.....	.....

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay on Sunday morning.

The next Overland Mail will be despatched on the 9th instant.

The Mail closes at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on Saturday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamps in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier Post Office till 7 A.M. on Sunday.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi. Letters and Newspapers (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters	10 8 per ½ oz. each
Newspapers	2 8 per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, October 13 and 27, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on October 13 at 9 A.M. ; after packet at 10 A.M.)

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer will be closed on Wednesdays, October 27, November 24, and December 22. (Packet will be closed on October 27 at 9 A.M. ; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded of the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations :—

9th October, 6th November, 4th December 1870 and 1st January 1871.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

[By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers.]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on October 10, 24 ; November 7, 21 ; December 5, 19.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on October 17, 31 ; November 14, 28 ; December 12, 26.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nasick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chaligaum ; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	7-30 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. Country, and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M previous day.

Registered letters and bandby parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY, President, ex-officio.

H. S. BELLAIRS, Esq.	HON. MR. JUSTICE LLOYD.
H. M. BIRDWOOD, Esq.	REV. W. MAITLE.
J. CAMERON, Esq.	A. C. MOORE, Esq., (Hon. Treasurer).
C. E. CHAPMAN, Esq.	R. G. OXENHAM, Esq.
G. FOGGO, Esq.	T. F. PUNNETT, Esq.
HON. MR. JUSTICE, GIBBS.	REV. G. C. REYNELL (Hon. Secretary).
REV. C. GILDER.	GENERAL TREMENHEERE, C. B.
W. H. HAVELOCK, Esq.	REV. C. T. WILSON.
REV. C. F. H. JOHNSTON.	
VEN. ARCHDEACON LEIGH LYE.	

The object of the Board is to advance the cause of Christian Education, especially among the large European and Eurasian population in the Bombay Presidency.

The following Schools are in connexion with the Board :—Diocesan School, Byculla ; St. John's School, Colaba ; St. Peter's School, Mazagon ; Bishop's School, Poona ; Bishop's School for Girls, Poona ; Pensioners' School, Poona ; Sholapore European and Eurasian School.

Of these the Diocesan School, Byculla, and the Bishop's School, Poona, have been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as High Schools, teaching up to the University Standard for Matriculation, and at both Boarders are received.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work Subscriptions are solicited. They will be received by the Hon. Treasurer, Watson's Hotel, Esplanade, Bombay, or by the Hon. Secretary Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 7th June 1870.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

(RECOGNIZED BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AS A HIGH SCHOOL TEACHING UP TO THE UNIVERSITY STANDARD FOR MATRICULATION.)

HEAD MASTER—MR. J. A. SWORNSBOURNE, Late 2nd Master of Albert College, Farnidpur.

HEAD MISTRESS—MISS WATLING.

The Committee having secured a large upper-storied Bungalow, overlooking the Government Gardens, for the Schools, have entirely separated the two departments. For Terms, for Boarders, or Day-Scholars, &c., apply to the Head Master or Head Mistress personally or by letter.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HODGSON—October 6th, at the Marine Lines, Esplanade, Major P. Hodgson, officiating Wing Officer 22nd Regiment N. I., much regretted by his brother officers and a large circle of friends.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

WARD—September 30th, at Saugor, the wife of Captain Henry C. E. Ward, Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

FITZE—October 1st, at No. 90, Old Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, the wife of W. H. Fitze, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

MARSHALL—September 29th, at Landour, the wife of Mr. H. Marshall, Medical Hall, Agra, of a daughter.

HANSON—September 30th, at Indore, Central India, the wife of Mr. C. L. Hanson, Superintendent of H. M.'s Mails, of a daughter.

ARCHER—October 2nd, at Mutira, the wife of F. E. Archer, Esq., of a daughter.

GARLICK—September 29, at Umballa, the wife of J. W. Garlick, Captain, 106th Regiment, of a son.

DRURY—October 3rd, at Lucknow, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Drury, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TIPPETTS—DEACON—October 1st, at St. Paul's Church, Landour, by the Rev. T. Moore, Chaplain, Alfred M. Tippetts, Surgeon 5th (Northumberland) Fusiliers, to Mary Elizabeth Isabella D'Courcy Deacon, only child of the late Colonel Charles Clement Deacon, C. B., 61st Regiment.

DEATH.

GARLICK—October 1st, at Umballa, Lucy Anne, the wife of J. W. Garlick, Captain, 106th Regiment.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1870.

REVERTING to the "List of Grievances" in the *Indu Prakash*, we are glad to find some statements with which we can agree. "The maladministration of the finances" is a crying grievance, because it gives rise to distrust and discontent and impairs the resources of the Empire. Even the Simla Government must now be convinced that the notorious Income-tax "is the cause of great agitation all over the country." And although we are told that the odious impost is a temporary measure, the principles of administration which led the Government to levy that tax are permanent and unchanged. Mr. Grant stated the point extremely well at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. After pointing out that the Government has actually contrived to secure a large margin—a surplus, in fact, over and above the necessary expenditure, he said—"The measure of such extra expenditure should be the amount of revenue over and above necessary expenditure which is procurable without oppression or undue hardship to any class of the taxed. But this reasoning does not suit the Government of India. Gentlemen, a spendthrift reasons thus—'After my ordinary household expenditure is provided for, I have a clear £1,000 a-year. I can afford on that to take a moor, I'll take a moor. I can keep a team on £1,000 a-year, I'll keep a team ; a man with £1,000 a-year clear is justified in keeping a yacht, therefore I'll keep a yacht.' He therefore indulges all three tastes, forgetful that his income justifies the indulgence of any one taste, but not of all three simultaneously. Just so does the Government of India reason. We have a margin over necessary expenditure which would justify the construction of barracks, therefore we will build barracks, and so on as to irrigation works and other public works. The available margin would justify the construction of one or other class, but not of all simultaneously ; but dazzled by the fallacy of the spendthrift they indulge in all, and then have to grind the face of the taxpayer on the nether millstone to eke out the revenue necessary for the gratification of their expensive tastes. My own belief is that by the policy of the present Finance Minister India has been retarded fully five years on her onward march of civilization and material development." This is a literal statement of the truth. The worst of it is that certain writers and speakers at home and in India never tire of urging extra expenditure on the Government. They preach the gospel of folly in the name of "progress," and cover their ruinous teaching by "high falutin," talk about "England's mission." These are the teachers after whom the so-called enlightened natives run ; these are the men who have inspired much of what we find in the *Indu Prakash*. It is undoubtedly true that municipal taxes and cesses threaten to become unendurable ; they *are* oppressive in Bombay. But to whom do we owe the foolish municipalities, to whom the tolls ? To the great lights on the side of progress, to unsound writers and rulers, eager to plume themselves on their liberality, or their readiness to perform England's mission, as they understand it ; to the men, in short, who cry out against taxation which is the result of their own errors. We do not agree with the *Indu Prakash* on the subject of the salt tax ; it is not a heavy tax, at least on this side of India ; but the subject is too large for an incidental notice, and we can only venture to say that the best thing would be to suppress the internal customs line and equalize the tax. The town of Bombay has no right to complain about the tax at all, for it obtains nearly all it wants by smuggling. It is the poor man in Bengal and the North-West who has a right to complain. Nor do we agree with the shallow remark of the grievance-monger about the licence tax on liquors. He says it is levied "without any consideration for the growth of intemperance." But free liquor would be cheap liquor, and a prohibitory rate would simply be profitable to the smuggler.

The waste of expenditure is part of the system of mal-administration into which we have fallen mainly through the exertions of the Progress folk. The condemned military works were their work ; the "cost of the standing army" is their work ; the largeness of the "Home charges" is their work. Of course these charges figure in their "List," and like our contemporary, who shirks the discussion of these charges under all sorts of pretexts, the grievance-monger wants England to pay. He has learnt his lesson well, and prates about "the wars of England," the transport service, even the dividends on East India Stock, as if he were the editor of a journal one of whose ideas of *Indian* economics and statistics is that "Prussia" is a very bad and France a very good power ; Bismarck a rascal, and Napoleon III. the prince of honest men. Of course the *Indu Prakash*, parrot-like, wants England to guarantee Indian debts. It is one of "our standing grievances" that England knows better. And finally we encounter our old friend the "drain" upon India, that consequence of "the economic relations" between the two parts of the British Empire : economic relations similar to those which exist between a debtor and creditor, relations which the debtor thinks are very hard upon him, seeing that he has got to pay for value received. If this theory of "tribute," these accusations against England, so common in the journals of the anti-English school had been invented for the purpose of creating and fostering disaffection, they could not have been more to the purpose. The famine in Orissa is diligently used to promote the same end. The *Indu Prakash* wants railways, irrigation, roads, education, technical schools, all for nothing ; since Government is to provide funds but raise few taxes. It follows that England must vote ten or twenty millions a year for the purpose ; and probably England will—sometime during the Greek Kalends.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will meet in the Council House at Poona, for the purpose of making laws and regulations, on Wednesday the 12th October, at midday.

A SERIOUS outbreak of cholera has occurred in the Sandoway District, in Akyab. Out of one hundred and twenty-seven persons attacked, one hundred and eight have died. The epidemic is rapidly spreading to the southward towards Bassein.

THE "Calcutta Examiner" understands that there is every likelihood of Mr. J. P. Kennedy being offered the appointment of a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, to fill one of the vacancies caused by the absence of Sir Richard Couch and Mr. Justice Macpherson.

"HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, with the consent of the Secretary of State for India, hereby fixes five crores of rupees as the amount of bullion and coin to be invested in Government Securities pursuant to Act XIX. of 1861, section 10, as amended by Act XV. of 1870." The above appears in the "Gazette of India."

MR. CORYTON, the Recorder at Rangoon, still continues to defy the Calcutta High Court. Upon receipt of a copy of the order from the High Court, directing him to re-admit Mr. Thompson to practice, and a petition from Mr. Thompson to be re-admitted, the learned Recorder gave the following brief judgment :—"I have read the observations of Mr. Justice Phear in the case. I cannot say they weaken the views I have hitherto taken of it. I must dismiss the petition."

THE following letter from Mr. Churchill, C.B., Political Agent and H. M.'s Consul, Zanzibar, to Mr. Wedderburn, Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, is dated 18th August 1870 :—"Referring to the Acting Political Agent's despatches relative to the reported murder of four Frenchmen in the Juba River on the East Coast of Africa, I have the honour to state, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that on the 14th instant Monsieur de Vienne returned to Zanzibar, having satisfied himself with the utter groundlessness of the report."

IN supersession of existing orders on the subject, the Governor General in Council has decided that an officer, who is not substantively a member of the Uncovenanted Service, but is, without any substantive appointment, acting as a substitute in such service, is not to be considered entitled to leave of any kind. He may, however, under the conditions which apply to Uncovenanted Servants holding substantive appointments, be allowed privilege leave and leave on medical certificate for a period not exceeding three months : provided that the Government to which he is subordinate does not deem it necessary to employ a substitute for him, and can make arrangements for the discharge of his duties without any additional charge to the State.

THE undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and copies sent to the Bombay Secretariat :—

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMING Mr. KESSOWJEE NAIQUE.

YESTERDAY the charge of defamation brought by Mr. Kessowjee Naique against Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia came on for hearing before Mr. Connon in the Fort Police Court yesterday. Mr. Mayhew appeared for the complainant and Mr. Peile for the defendant. The charge was that defendant had used improper language regarding the complainant, in the garden house of Dhurmsey Poonja at Breach Candy, styling Mr. Kessowjee, the witnesses said, a thief, and a "swallower of the town." The defence was that such language was not used, but that the defendant had freely canvassed complainant's conduct in the affairs of the Royal Spinning and Weaving Company. The Magistrate suggested an amicable settlement of the case but the terms were not agreed on, and so the case was in the meantime adjourned for a week. Our report of the case is held over.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Baroda, Captain W. B. Hall, will sail from Bombay to-morrow morning for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

For Southampton—Mrs Trotter and two children, Miss Knott, Mr Crawford, Major Ellis, Ensign E Tufnell, Mrs Young, Mrs Sowerby and Mr J O'Leary.
For Marseilles—Mr Eumma Vallal.
For Gibraltar—Dr E Cunaha.
For Suez—Mr J P Schneider, Mr Tweedie, Major Ripley, Mr James Call, and Lieutenant-Colonel Steward.
For Aden—Lieutenant Chard.

THE COTTON CROP.

APPENDED is the weekly report of the Mofussil Company, dated Bombay, 7th October :—

I beg to hand you the following information regarding the cotton crops, just received from the districts.

WURDHA (HINGUNGHAT DISTRICT).—Since last report the weather has been fine with intermediate showers. I have recently had an opportunity of seeing some cotton fields in the district, all of which were in beautiful condition. The total rainfall registered up to date here, is 29 inches, and at Hingunghat 34 inches. A few more showers are expected before the rainy season terminates.

OOMRAWUTTEE.—The weather during the past fortnight has been very seasonable, and the cotton plants have made great progress, in fact they could not be in better condition, and at present a large and good crop may be expected.

SHERAGAUM.—Favorable weather continues for the cotton crop. The Coonbies say that quite enough rain has now fallen.

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.

DHARWAR, 4th October 1870.

OUR latest news from Home is to 29th ultimo, announcing dissensions in the English Ministry; Russian movements causing much anxiety; and reporting that fair Dhollera had fallen to 6¾d. in the Liverpool market, and was still rapidly declining.

This enormous fall of nearly a penny per pound in one day will of course stop all business on this side for the present, but as the news is not yet known through this district, prices have not given way, but merely close about Rs. 5 weaker than they have ruled during the fortnight. We quote Sawginned Rs. 240, Compta Rs. 220, f. o. b. Carwar, November shipment.

During the early part of the fortnight, purchases on European account were made to the extent of two hundred candies Sawginned at prices varying from Rs. 238 to Rs. 245, and dealers then asked Rs. 250, but as this demand was not responded to, prices have since receded to our present quotations, but all enquiry has ceased during the last day or two.

We are having incessant steady rain, and the weather looks likely to continue wet for some little time; so that the opening of the roads will be deferred to the end of the month, and it will now be impossible for any cotton to reach the Coast for October shipment.

The twenty carts reported in our last as having been sent to Carwar, arrived there a day or two since, having been three weeks on the road, and the cotton of course in a seriously damaged state.

A small purchase of new Sawginned, March delivery here, has been made by a native at Rs. 225 f. o. b. Carwar.

EXCHANGE—Unaltered.

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.,
Represented in Bombay by Messrs. Blay & Mackintosh.

AFGHANISTAN.

ACCORDING to the latest letters from Cabul, dated September the 22nd, Yakoob Khan was encamped in the neighbourhood of Kandahar. A cavalry regiment from Girishk had joined him. Hashim Khan, the son of Shureef Khan, had also, as was to be expected after the recent disclosures, espoused his cause. The Ameer's great object now is to send troops from Khost and Cabul against the insurgents as fast as possible. A strong force was to leave Cabul on the 26th of last month.—*Pioneer*, October 5.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

OFFICE—7TH OCT. 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 6th Oct., 5-12 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 50 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 6th Oct., 4-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 1 minute.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 6th to 9 P.M. of the 7th Oct., is as follows :—

To Bombay		Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	1 52	0 2
,,	Calcutta	3 25	0 19
,,	Madras	1 31	0 11

THE WAR RELIEF FUND.

THE Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, has received the following additional subscriptions, on behalf of the Committee for the Relief of the sufferers in the present War :—

	Rs.		
	5,341	15	3
A. C. Havelock	20	0	0
W. Dixon	25	0	0
Major C. W. Wahab	30	0	0
C. J. Mayhew	20	0	0
A. De Rozario	20	0	0
J. A. Hobart	50	0	0
F. D. M.	100	0	0
W. M. Wood	20	0	0
John Preston	20	0	0
W. Maitland	100	0	0
A Friend	15	0	0
W. H. Newnham	50	0	0
J. H. B.	20	0	0
Sitaram Krishnajee Fatack, clerk to Mr. Solicitor Shamrao Pandurang	5	0	0
The Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy	100	0	0
Major J. T. Hill	25	0	0
Total	Rs. 5,961	15	3

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity, 9th October.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL, FORT.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion, 1st celebration.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, 2nd celebration, and Sermon. Hymn 345.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 163, 311, 304.
The offertories to be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion celebration.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 302 (Come let us join our cheerful songs), 180 (Jerusalem, my happy home), and 328 (O Jesu! Thou art standing).
Collections at each service for church expenses and the poor.

THE HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon on board the ship Saladin, lying off the Customs' Bunder, by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S.P.G., to commence at 11 o'clock A.M.

BOMBAY.

THE SHIP VICTORIA CROSS, 1,262 tons, Captain A. J. Cowie, arrived on the 6th instant from Liverpool with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Coupland and Co.

THE SHIP SHAFORTH, 1,102 tons, Captain T. Terfry, arrived on the 6th instant from London with a cargo of railway sleepers and rails. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Blackwell and Co.

BROWNUGGUR.—We understand that Mr. Percival, administrator of the Bhownuggur State, intends to employ a tutor for the Chief, who is too young to attend the King's College at Kattywar, which is to be opened in December next.

DANGEROUS PLAY.—On Thursday evening, as a Mussulman was playing in a fair with a sword and mace, an artery of his left arm was accidentally cut. He went to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he now lies in a somewhat precarious state.

HIGH COURT.—We understand that Mr. Flynn, chief translator and interpreter of the High Court, has issued a circular to his subordinates enjoining them not to undertake any private translation in future. The attorneys of the High Court are to move the Judges of the Court against this order, which they think would put suitors to great inconvenience.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 22nd Regiment N. I., on the Esplanade, this evening :—

March.
Overture ..... Ferdinand Raimond ..... Muller
Valse ..... Kate Terry ..... Laurent
Selection ..... Un Ballo in Maschera ..... Verdi
Quadrille ..... Serenade ..... Balfe
Galop ..... Der Sturmvogel ..... Faust

COMMITTAL OF THE MURDERER OF A MUSSULMAN WOMAN.—Mr. Showell yesterday committed Shaik Khoosh-halla Shaik Kootoob, a seaman, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of causing the death of Nusseeba, woman, by doing an act with the intention of causing death, or with the intention of causing such bodily injury as was likely to cause death, &c.

MR. THAKURDAS ATMARAM, who lately passed successfully the examination of a solicitor of the High Court, was sworn in as an attorney, solicitor and proctor of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the sitting of the Court yesterday morning before the Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley. We may mention that Mr. Thakurdas Atmaram is the first Law Graduate of the Bombay University who has been admitted as an attorney after a two years' service only, under articles of clerkship according to the New Rules made by the Judges of the High Court.

CHARGE OF BRIBERY AGAINST A POLICEMAN.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Tuesday, Alikhan Monkhan, a police peon, was charged with taking an unauthorized reward of two rupees from one Meerali Ooka, a keeper of a chandool shop, he being a member of the Bombay Police Force. It appeared from the evidence of one Meerali, that on the 1st inst. he was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and was fined one rupee. Having no money with him he requested the prisoner to accompany him to the shop. They both went to the shop, where the sepoy asked him to give him two rupees. Complainant offered him half a rupee; prisoner threw it down and walked away. On the following day complainant met him on the Duncan Road and offered him one rupee, but the prisoner would not accept it. Complainant thereupon went and reported the circumstances to Mr. Inspector Dumper. The latter marked two rupees and gave them to complainant. Next day the prisoner again went to the shop and demanded two rupees of the complainant. The two rupees which were marked were given to him. When he was leaving the shop Mr. Dumper arrested him with the rupees in his hands. A number of witnesses were examined. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that it was quite clear that the prisoner had received the rupees marked by Mr. Dumper from the complainant. The Magistrate severely commented on the conduct of the prisoner, who was fined Rs. 100, with the alternative of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BREACH OF TRUST.—A peon in the employ of Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee, proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel, was yesterday charged before Mr. Showell in the Girgaum Police Court with criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 200.

Mr. Pallonjee said—I am proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel. The prisoner was in my employ as collecting peon. On Saturday morning last, I gave him five cheques in the hotel and told him to recover the amounts. The cheques were for Rs. 789-10 in all. The prisoner returned the same evening and gave my son Cowasjee Pallonjee Rs. 589-10 only. On Sunday morning, in consequence of what my son told me, I sent in search of prisoner. He could not be found at home. On Monday morning he came to the hotel. I asked him where were the Rs. 200. He replied that he thought he had lost the rupees on the Green. I asked him whether he had gone to Grindlay, Groom and Co.'s office to search for the money. He replied "No." He then promised to bring the money the same day. He failed to do so, and I made him over to the charge of the police for theft. Yesterday I ascertained from the office of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., that the cheque for Rs. 200 which I had given to the prisoner to cash on Saturday last had been cashed the same day and the money given to him. I charge the prisoner with criminal breach of trust in respect to the Rs. 200 aforesaid, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

KAIRA.—From the weather report of the above collectorate for the fortnight ending 30th September we see that the weather was very hot. More rain was required for the rice, bowta, and kodra crops. The other crops were in a good state. The state of public health was good. Fever was prevalent in some of the talookas.

BELGAUM.—We learn from the weather report of the Belgaum collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th September that there was a general and heavy fall of rain throughout the collectorate, which proved favourable to the standing crops and the sowing of the rubbee. Cotton was being sown in Purusgud. The state of public health was reported to be good, with the exception of Chikodi and Gokak, where cholera slightly prevailed in some of the talookas. Cattle disease still prevailed in the Belgaum talooka, and the cold fever in Bidi prevailed to some extent. The quantity of rain measured during the fortnight under report was as follows :—Belgaum, 41 inches 35 cents; Sumpgaum, 16 inches 19 cents; Bidi, 51 inches 24 cents; Chikodi, 9 inches 67 cents; Purusgud, 17 inches 59 cents; Gokak, 11 inches 69 cents; and Uthnee, 7 inches and 59 cents.

ASSAULT AND THEFT.

AT the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Roza Bronte an Italian woman, appeared before Mr. Showell and laid the following information :—"I live in Girgaum Back Road. I know one J. Daymond. He lives in the same house with me. Three days ago, between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning, I said to him I was going away and asked him to give me my things. He replied to me, 'You must not leave.' He then gave me a blow in my right eye, seized me by the hair of my head, dragged me down and gave me four or five blows. I called out for a sepoy. The said J. Daymond shut the doors of the house. I could not leave the house until to-day, as Daymond did not leave the house until to-day. Daymond after he beat me took away five rings from my fingers, one gold chain and locket, and one native gold chain. He also took two gold and coral wristlets, one gold brooch, two gold earrings, one silver-buckled girdle, one box containing medical implements, one red silk mantle, and sundry other articles, such as clothes and towels. Of the five rings taken from me three were diamond rings. The value of all the articles stolen is Rs. 956 or thereabouts. I charge J. Daymond with assault and theft and pray that he may be apprehended and dealt with according law. I pray for a search warrant. When I was assaulted by J. Daymond, one Jacob Harnitz, one Rachael, and one Mulcho were present, and saw all that passed. There were also a native barber and my boy present."

The Magistrate granted apprehension and search warrants as prayed for. The prisoner was apprehended in the course of the day with the property in his possession. He was placed before the Magistrate, who remanded him to jail.

A PROSECUTION BY CAPT. KERR.

THIS case, which has been dragging its slow length along for a period extending over some eighteen weary months, has at length been finally decided in favour of this unfortunate victim of the law's delays. The accused, Soobhanrao bin Luximonrao Jadoorao Wagholekur, a Sirdar of the Second Class, was originally charged before A. G. Fraser, Esquire, the Railway Magistrate of Poona, on fifteen separate and distinct assignments of perjury, on the accusation of Captain W. A. Kerr; but after a lengthened and searching investigation by that officer, which lasted nearly two months, the whole of these charges were found to be incapable of proof, and the case was, therefore, dismissed so far back as the 26th of August 1869.

Captain Kerr subsequently appealed against the Railway Magistrate's decision, and after another lengthened investigation before the Session Judge of Poona, Mr. R. White was satisfied that Dr. Fraser's decision was correct as regarded fourteen of the charges against the Sirdar Soobhanrao, but as he entertained some doubts respecting the fifteenth, he directed the Railway Magistrate to commit him for trial at the Sessions on that charge. This occurred in the beginning of the present year; but it was not until the Sessions held in the present month of October, after repeated postponements, that the case was finally disposed of, on Wednesday last, by the acquittal of the accused, who was most ably defended by Mr. Mundlik, an eminent member of the Native Bar of the Bombay High Court.—*Deccan Herald*, Oct. 7.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Justice LLOYD and the Hon. Justice KEMBALL.)

NAGINDAS MOTICHAND, SPECIAL APPELLANT, ORIGINAL DEFENDANT; *vs.* HARJUVAN MAYARAM, DECEASED, HIS SONS SAKATCHUND AND KASTOOR HARJUVAN.

MR. NANABHAI HARIDAS appeared for special appellant; Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuridas, Government pleader, for special respondent.

The facts of the case will appear from the following judgment of the High Court :—

This suit was instituted by the two sons of Harjivan Mayachund, deceased, against Lulloo Bechur, minor (by his guardian and mother Gunga), Rattanchund Raichund and Nagindas Motichund, to recover a moiety of the lower portion of a house which their father Hurjivan had inherited jointly with his brother Bechur from their ancestor Mayachund, the said house having been attached and sold in execution of a decree obtained by Ruttanchund Raichund against Bechur (father of Lulloo), and having been purchased at the auction sale by Nagindas Motichund. A decree was passed by the Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad (confirming the decree of the Court of first instance) against the defendant Nagindas Motichund, in which he awarded to the plaintiff the half of the lower portion of the house as prayed for in the plaint, and Nagindas, though he did not himself raise the question of limitation in the Court of first instance, now appeals to this Court on the grounds that the lower Court awarded a barred claim, and that before holding the claim to be not barred the lower Court ought to have expressly found when the plaintiff's cause of action accrued. The sole question therefore for consideration before us is one of limitation. The contention in support of the appeal is that the suit in reality was one for partition; and that therefore as Mayachund, the person from whom the property descended, (vide the provisions of clause 13, sec. 1, Act XIV. of 1859,) died in Samvat, 1899 (A. D. 1843), the claim was barred long before the institution of the action. But it is further argued that even if this be not regarded as a partition suit, still the claim is barred under clause 12, section 1 of the Limitation Act, because Harjivan is found not to have been in the house in dispute since Samvat 1903 (A. D. 1847) or more than twelve years before the date of this suit. With regard to the first of these contentions the question of limitation any time before the sale under the decree against Bechur (dated the 30th November 1864) appears to us not to arise, for it is found that Bechur and Harjivan were never divided, and that the house in question was in the possession of Bechur's wife and children at the time of the sale, and moreover it was never pretended in the Courts below that Bechur ever dealt with the property exclusively as his own, a point which it was absolutely necessary for the defendants to show in order to raise the question of limitation, under clause 13; or in other words to rebut the inevitable presumption of Hindoo law. The time when the adverse possession arose, therefore, could only be reckoned from the date of the auction sale which took place in November 1864. Touching the second part of the argument we must hold that the same date must be taken as the time of the cause of action arising, the possession of Bechur according to the finding of the lower Courts being regarded as the possession of Harjivan till the time that such possession was interfered with by the sale of the property. Looking, therefore, to the grounds of objection taken in special appeal, we must affirm the decision of the lower Court with costs on appellant.

VOLUNTEERS IN CALCUTTA.

WE (*Calcutta Examiner*) are sure that His Excellency the Governor General and his Government will be glad to learn that Colonel Walton's exertions to strengthen the Calcutta Volunteer Regiment have been so successful, that there is every probability of his being able to shew a corps of about 600 strong to the Commander-in-Chief at the annual inspection. Men are daily joining the ranks, and although this is holiday time and Calcutta almost denuded, there will be seen drilling every morning at the Town Hall 100 to 130 recruits, besides the company drilling at Hastings. This company is rapidly acquiring strength under the superintendence of its energetic commander Captain Salmon, himself an old adjutant of volunteers. Colonel Walton has already two companies far enough advanced to practice Light Infantry manœuvres, which they do every morning. The very best feeling exists in the corps, and there is a manifest determination amongst all ranks that the regiment shall be as efficient in numbers and organisation as possible. One thing however is required immediately, and that is that the Government at once give orders for the issue of Sniders to the corps. A regiment of Volunteers of 600 men well drilled and armed with the Snider, will be a valuable addition to the Presidency Division in case of any contingency.

A ROYAL FUNERAL AT MANDALAY.

ALL business has been suspended at Mandalay owing to the death and funeral ceremonies of the Queen Mother. The *Rangoon Gazette* gives the following account of the ceremonies :—

"About 10 A.M. the first of the procession accompanying the coffin appeared at the inner gate of the palace, and slowly marched towards the pyre, all taking up their respective positions with as much order and regularity as a regiment on parade. All taking part, save the troops, were in white, but the numerous gilded palanquins, gold umbrellas, together with the splended bier, with the white umbrellas joined to the green-coats, red continuations and guilt headpieces of the troops, with the numerous elephants gaudily trapped, placed here and there, made the scene barbarously splendid. Among those following or preceding the bier were the Princes and Princesses, the Queens with the Pakan Meng, the late king. He and the first Queen, whose mother the deceased was, walked right in front of the bier. About a quarter to eleven the great inner gates were again thrown open for the exit of the King and retinue. H. M. was seated in a large gilded palanquin, borne on the shoulders of some 40 or 50 men, and was accompanied by four of his daughters and one son, all young. He, like all the others, was dressed entirely in white. Advancing up to about ten yards from the front of the enclosure, the palanquin was halted, the retinue and guards filing off right and left, and forming a large hollow square. Prayers were said by several Phongyees, the King gave directions as to the exact minute at which the cremation was to commence, the bearers turned round, the procession was re-formed, and gradually disappeared inside the great gates, which were again partially closed, while drums, tom-toms, and cymbals were beaten, and trumpets sounded. The Queen, Princes, Pakan Meng, &c., &c., returned into the palace shortly after the cremation was completed in the same order as they came out. The coffin was overlaid with gold to the extent of 7½ viss, which was afterwards to be distributed among the Pongyees or applied to the building of a pagoda. Charcoal was employed at the burning of the body, and was kept at a red heat by numerous bellows placed all round. The whole of the body, with the exception of a small part of the back of the skull, was reduced to ashes, or at least consumed on the fire. This small piece, little bigger than a rupee, was placed in a gold cup, closed by a lid studded with rubies, while the remains of the charcoal and ashes were placed in earthenware vessels to be carried to the river. The gold cup was confided to an official, who afterwards took his place in the hearse.

"Having arrived at the river bank, those deputed for the purpose entered two gilded boats lashed together, but a little apart, which were rowed out into the centre of the stream. Here a halt was made, the bearer of the gold cup with it rolled up in his putzoe jumped into the water, and while he was underneath, let it go. At the same time the jars of ashes had their contents poured into the stream, the man was picked up, and there was an end of the whole."

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S BODY-GUARD.

SIMLA, 30TH SEPTEMBER 1870.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to determine that His Excellency's Body-guard shall be reduced to the following strength :—1 commandant of the rank of captain, 1 adjutant, 1 subadar, 2 jemadars, 5 havildars, 5 naiks, 2 farriers, 2 trumpeters, and 70 troopers.

The European officers now attached to the Guard, in excess of the future establishment, will retain their present position and pay until absorbed or otherwise provided for.

It is the desire of the Governor General in Council that the Viceroy's Body-guard shall be composed of men of long and honourable service who have distinguished themselves in the field and otherwise.

In order to give effect to this decision, officers commanding regiments of native cavalry in all three presidencies will, with the permission of the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Commander-in-Chief in India, forward to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, quarterly returns and descriptive rolls of any soldiers under their command who may desire to transfer their services to the Body-guard.

Horses, arms, clothing, and equipments will be supplied by the State, and the troopers will, if they have served upwards of ten years in the army, receive Rs. 15 per mensem, and, if below ten years, Rs. 12 per mensem, in addition to good conduct pay and pension on discharge on the terms and at the rates issued to the sowars of the Bengal Cavalry.

Men transferred to the Body-guard from regiments of native cavalry on the Sillidar system, will receive back the full Chunda Fund subscriptions, &c., from their former regiments as on discharge.

The medical charge of the Body-guard will devolve on the Surgeon to the Viceroy; and, during his absence, this duty will be assigned as an additional charge to a medical officer at the presidency.

The reduction in the grades of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men, will be carried into effect under instructions which will be conveyed to the officer commanding.

THE FINANCES.

ACCOUNT OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR THE FIRST TWO MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1870-71, AS COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1869-70.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	April to May 1869	April to May 1870	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue ...	3,717,938	3,841,003	123,065	...
Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	115,697	140,879	25,213	...
Forest ...	56,999	56,137	...	1,923
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	357,791	379,168	28,377	...
Assessed Taxes ...	47,604	148,231	100,627	...
Customs ...	373,988	488,751	114,763	...
Salt ...	978,959	1,036,208	87,249	...
Opium ...	1,454,175	1,265,867	...	108,308
Stamps ...	386,229	158,119	...	228,171
Mint ...	51,622	14,293	...	37,329
Post Office ...	35,186	146,326	110,330	...
Telegraph ...	2,772	21,327	18,555	...
Law and Justice ...	1'2,362	361,862	219,500	...
Police ...	43 639	39,357	...	4,282
Marine ...	20,881	24,579	3,698	...
Education ...	13,805	10,703	...	3,102
Interest ...	23,45'	82,710	59,252	...
Miscellaneous ...	28,440	30 133	1,734	...
Total...	7,820,476	8,275,653	892,363	443,175
Army Miscellaneous ...	132,277	124,290	...	7,987
Public Works Ordinary—				
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	24,267	22,274	...	1,993
Railway Exchange, Gain ...	21,10'	...	...	21,102
State Railways Traffic Receipts ...	...	1,703	1,203	...
Do. Extraordinary do. do. ...				
Capital Accounts ...	...	1,615	1,615	...
Total Revenue...	8,004,171	8,425,945	895,181	474,257

EXPENDITURE.	April to May 1869	April to May 1870	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	293,350	512,904	219,554	...
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	42,234	55,963	13,729	...
Refunds and Drawbacks ...	65,414	48,961	...	16,453
Land Revenue ...	377,704	354,161	...	23,543
Forest ...	44,673	43,754	...	919
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	36,091	55,796	19,765	...
Assessed Taxes ...	1,876	7,614	5,739	...
Customs ...	3',139	30,095	...	44
Salt ...	62,075	47,0 5	...	15,470
Opium ...	927,73'	1,075,108	147,378	...
Stamps ...	17,866	9,629	...	8,237
Mint ...	15,937	10,613	...	5,344
Post Office ...	91,994	103,731	11,737	...
Telegraph ...	46,262	46,244	...	18
Administration ...	162,725	181,971	19,246	...
Minor Departments ...	27,607	37,234	9,627	...
Law and Justice ...	438,309	446,521	8,221	...
Police ...	401,306	371,101	...	30,204
Marine ...	72,876	50,079	...	22,797
Education ...	104,289	92,659	...	11,630
Ecclesiastical ...	37,027	25,208	...	1,819
Medical Services ...	74,009	75,264	1,255	...
Stationery and Printing ...	39,786	34,768	...	5,028
Political Agencies ...	66,631	38,217	...	28,417
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	229,493	230,694	31,114	...
Miscellaneous ...	81,035	135,704	53,769	...
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances...	109,264	108,526	8,262	...
Total...	3,889,531	4,260,025	549,396	169,902
Army ...	2,037,307	1,923,916	...	113,391
Public Works Ordinary—				
Public Works ...	1,038,496	601,217	...	437,279
Railways Guaranteed ...	8,092	9,454	1,362	...
Railway Exchange, Loss ...	72,168	38,968	...	33,200
State Railways ...	2,202	923	...	1,279
Public Works Extraordinary				
Irrigation, &c. ...	105,387	132,713	27,326	...
State Railways ...	77	39,147	39,070	...
Total Expenditure...	7,144,289	6,997,363	608,154	755,051

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General of Accounts.
Fort William, the 22nd September 1870.

THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SIMLA, 29TH SEPTEMBER 1870.

READ the undermentioned resolutions of the Government of India in this department :—

No. 2043, dated the 4th ultimo, revising the complement of classified officers in this department.

No. 3168, dated the 31st ultimo, deciding, *inter alia*, "that the Comptroller General of Accounts shall, till further orders, be *ex-officio* Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of the Government Paper Currency, and that the Accountants General of Madras and Bombay shall be *ex-officio* Commissioners of the Department of Issue of the Government Paper Currency at Madras and Bombay, respectively."

RESOLUTION.—In continuation of the above-mentioned orders, the Governor General in Council has resolved to abolish the office of Examiner of Claims at Madras, and to provide for the performance of the duties of that office and the business connected with the Government Paper Currency which will now devolve on the Accountant General, Madras, by sanctioning the appointment of an additional assistant to that officer, who shall ordinarily be in the fourth class of the Financial Department.

2. In accordance with this resolution, the schedule showing how the offices in the department should be ordinarily distributed among the first five classes will stand as shown below :—

FIRST CLASS—SIX OFFICES.

Accountants General and Commissioners of the Department of Issue of the Government Paper Currency in Madras and Bombay; Accountant General, Bengal, Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad Circle; and two of the following three offices, viz., Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts, Inspector of local Offices of Account, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

SECOND CLASS—SEVEN OFFICES.

Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts, Inspector of local Offices of Account, or Assistant Secretary to the Government of India; Accountant General, Punjab, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle; Accountant General, British Burmah; Deputy Accountants General in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces.

THIRD CLASS—TEN OFFICES.

Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpore Circle; Deputy Accountants General in Mysore, Hyderabad, and the Punjab; Assistant Comptroller General of Accounts; Assistant Accountants General in Madras and Bombay; Controller General of Money Order Offices; Assistant Commissioners of Paper Currency in Calcutta and Bombay.

FOURTH CLASS—TEN OFFICES.

Personal Assistant to the Financial Member of the Governor General's Council; Examiners of Claims, Calcutta and Bombay; Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces; three Assistants to the Comptroller General of Accounts; one Assistant to the Accountant General, Madras; Assistant to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency in Calcutta; Assistant to the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay.

FIFTH CLASS—THIRTEEN OFFICES.

Two Assistants to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department.

Two Assistants to the Comptroller General of Accounts.

One Assistant to the Accountant General, Madras.
One Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay.
Two Assistants to the Accountant General, Bengal.
Two Assistants to the Accountant General, N. W. Provinces.
Two Assistants to the Accountant General, Punjab.
One Assistant to the Accountant General, British Burmah.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and communicated to the Accountant General, Madras.

THE WATER RATE IN ORISSA.

From Colonel W. A. Crommelin, R.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch,—dated Simla, the 27th September 1870.

IN reply to your letter No. 580 I, dated the 5th instant, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General in Council approves of the action of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in authorising the temporary reduction of the water-rate in Orissa to one rupee per acre, and is highly gratified at the very promising symptoms which have appeared of the irrigation under the new canals in Cuttack and Midnapore being rapidly and largely extended.

2. I am to express a hope that the people, now that they will have seen the practical effect of a command of river water for their lands when the failure of the ordinary rains may deprive their crops of all chance of coming to full maturity, will gradually come to appreciate the advantage which a moderate payment will secure to them, and will ere long be willing to pay for the water in proportion to the cost of the undertaking.

3. It cannot be said that the rate now levied will be sufficient to cover the interest on the capital outlay and the maintenance charges; but if it can be shown that any deficiency on this account is likely to be made up by a progressive increase of water-rates and of receipts in future years, there will be no reason for dissatisfaction with the results.

4. At all events it is most gratifying that the works, so far as they have gone, appear really in this year to have performed so large a part in averting a repetition of the misfortunes of past years.

INDIAN ITEMS.

ONE mile in three days is the rate at which Major Mead and his extensive staff have progressed with the preliminary survey of the Mysore Railway. It was commenced in October 1869, and in October 1870, the survey completed is to be submitted for the inspection of the Viceroy. The country must be extremely difficult.—*Pioneer.*

WHEN a private individual in the north of India wishes to erect, at his own expense, a work of public utility, he usually decides upon a *pucca* well; but in the south of India private munificence exhibits itself, so we learn from the *Madras Gazette*, in the formation of "earth-works." That is to say, in the north the individual prefers to construct a new work, in the south to repair an old one. The fact is curious.—*Pioneer.*

WITH reference to clause III. of G. G. O. No. 690 of the 13th July 1865, which rules that, for the examination of surgeons and assistant surgeons, a committee should be composed of two passed officers and a medical officer of standing in the service, it is hereby notified that the provisions of that clause will be held applicable in the examinations of members of the Subordinate Medical Department. This order is applicable to the three presidencies.—*Gazette of India*, Oct. 1.

THE following novel invitation has been issued in Madras by a Hindoo gentleman not unknown to sportsmen in the city :—

"REFRESHMENT AND SWEET MUSIC."

The undersigned.....presents his best compliments to his Dear Friend,.....and requests the pleasure of his company for a Teaparty on Saturday next between 4 and 8 P.M., at his bungalow near .....Mount Road, Madras.

N. B.—Further, the undersigned requests the favor of the parties to attend with this ticket to avoid the inconvenience of Madras customs and oblige.

IPECACUANHA does not, it would appear, take kindly to the Neilgherries. Mr. McIvor, the Superintendent of the Cinchona Plantations, has failed to rear them with any success at Ootacamund, and intends, therefore, to try them on the damp slopes of the Wynaad. We can, however, hardly understand any one—much less Mr. McIvor—ever attempting to cultivate the drug except in damp positions. The *Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha*, at home in the Brazils, is found only in damp and shady forests, and, being a small and delicate plant, accustomed to equable temperature, can—the least of any of the cinchonads—bear atmospheric irregularities.—*Pioneer.*

THE fever of Lower Bengal is again attracting the attention of the Indian Medical world. An article in the *Gazette* states that unless a change for the better occurs among the rural population of some of the richest districts, this terrible fever will, before long, desolate them, and "the land will lapse into jungle, as the Soonderbuns have done." It is strange that the cause of this endemic cannot be exactly ascertained. Much has been written about it, and much discovered, but somehow the secret escapes our wise men. There can, however, we think, be little doubt that in time it will be discovered to be the Sanitary Commissioner's panacea—*drainage.*—*Pioneer.*

The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Notification of this (Financial) Department, No. 3473, dated the 15th instant, was intended not to curtail in any way the powers heretofore exercised by the Commissioner of Inland Customs or his subordinates (which should not be restricted without reference to the Government of India), but only to delegate formally to the Resident at Hyderabad and the Chief Commissioners of British Burmah and the Central Provinces certain powers inherent in the Government of India in respect to the appointment of Customs Officers in the Berars, British Burmah, and the Central Provinces.—*Gazette of India*, Oct 1.

A CONTEMPORARY draws attention to an infamous practice among the natives of Southern India which, he says, now that Government has abolished suttee, infanticide, and other kindred customs, calls for imperial interference. The social abomination alluded to is one in vogue amongst the *Reddies*—a woman is married to a child, but becomes the wife of her father-in-law until her husband has attained his seniority. This is certainly not a desirable custom, but then unfortunately there are so many such. Polyandry and polygamy, with all the intermediate phases, must sooner or later perish, and the local Governments could not help civilisation more

CHANDERNAGORE.

CALCUTTA, 26TH SEPTEMBER.—In one of your recent issues you refer rather sneeringly to Chandernagore, without apparently knowing much about it. Having spent a whole month there last year, at Bullock's Hotel, and as I invariably run up for a holiday, you will allow me to give you a brief description of the place. For a person who needs the pure, fresh air of the mofussil, with that perfect rest and quiet which medical men recommend for the weary brain, no better place than Chandernagore could be selected. The place is clean and well kept; there is no fear of inhaling the impurities of the city of Calcutta, and there is no bustle and confusion, no noise and racket. The hotel is situated on the banks of the river, and throughout the day a glorious breeze blows through the place, punkahs being rarely needed, except on the very sultry days of which India can boast. The hotel is a spacious and comfortable building; well managed; and the table d'hôte very respectable. Mrs. Baker, who has the Strand Hotel, is favourably known to all visitors to Chandernagore; and if a few of the parties who conduct "*private* Boarding Establishments" in Calcutta and elsewhere were to take a leaf or two out of her book, they would be popular, and thrive well. There is not, of course, anything like society at Chandernagore. The Courjou's keep open house: the rest of the inhabitants are poor; and the Governor of this French settlement is——ditto. Consequently the Governor does not, and cannot, "entertain." Once a year, on the Emperor's day hitherto, a saddle of mutton is ordered, and a select few sit round the Governor's table to discuss it. A few squibs and crackers are let off on the Strand in honour of the occasion, and Chandernagore is as pleased as Punch, and retires to bed, grinning and delighted! There is the convent school, where the children are as jolly as larks, and a sister in the sombre dress of her Order is always with them to prevent mischief. Occasionally the children are indulged with a row in a boat on the river, and great is the delight, and greater the excitement. A solitary sentry in bright scarlet "peg tops," looking most utterly forlorn and miserable, trots up and down in front of the Governor's house, and but for this undersized shrimp of a soldier, whom any school-boy could walk into "prodigiously," there is no outward and visible sign to denote the Governor's residence. But the natives dread him all the same. If they do not close their huts and retire to bed, like good boys, at gun-fire, don't they catch it, that's all! If they sing in the streets they are marched off by scarlet peg-tops before they have warbled through the first verse, and are kept in durance vile for some days. All is perfect order, and quiet, and cleanliness.

Chandernagore, though not calculated as a French Settlement to inspire one with much respect or awe for our volatile neighbours across the channel, is a nice place of resort for holiday seekers, and is healthy too. The French doctor will not attend any but Frenchmen, and there is no other medico, except two Bengalees. But apparently there is no demand for a disciple of Æsculapius, or a private practitioner would have settled there at once; for the residents are sufficiently numerous, I should say, to be able to support a medical man.

The administration of justice is swift and certain. No delays; no lengthened proceedings; no trickery; no special pleadings of barristers, who weary the Judge and the public trying to "gammon" and hoodwink them by talking by the hour; no summons' returnable after a certain number of days, and no adjournments. Everything is done "sharp," and at once, and it is said that all fines imposed go to the Governor and the presiding Judge or Magistrate as a perquisite of their respective offices. The Courts, very sensibly, sit in the cool of the morning, before the non-litigants are awake, so all day the place is as quiet as a Christian sabbath.

The person seeking a quiet change and relaxation, may saunter gently down the Strand, hat in hand, of an evening, enjoying his cheroot, inhaling the fresh breeze off the river, and silently quizzing the half-bred Frenchmen and queer people he meets; or, taking a boat, which only costs 8 annas, he may drop down to Chinsurah, see a friend or two, and return with the tide. Or, if a disciple of Isaac Walton, he may do a little fishing on his own account. Or, if this be too troublesome, he can hail the native fishermen and for four or five annas indulge in the luxury of a fine fresh hilsa (*with* roes!) for dinner, such a fish as costs one rupee in Calcutta, and even at that price is seldom fresh. Or, if the party has a weakness for roast turkey, he may indulge that weakness for two rupees and eight annas, a similar bird costing eight rupees in Calcutta. Need I say more in praise of this French settlement?

Days before a public holiday is announced the rooms at the hotel are engaged by many of the *elite* of Calcutta and their families, old Haileybury men, merchants, rising barristers, and barristers in full swing, officers, tradesmen, uncovenanted, and many *soi disant* swells who left the army for the army's good, flock to the place for a change; and a private table is provided for those who shrink with horror at the bare idea of a table d'hôte, the hotel is popular.

But—alas that I should have to write it! The chief attraction of the place, for those who are afflicted with temporary insanity, has ceased to exist. Yes! I write it with sorrow. *Honeymoon House* has come down by the rain. The winds blew, and the rains fell with unusual severity one night, and the walls that had been the silent witnesses of so much of the loving and caressing that sweetens life, if only for a brief period,—crumbled into dust!

I cannot write more. Possibly another *Honeymoon House* may be started, but then, for many, the associations of the dear old house will not be connected with it. Possibly too, the happiness of many will, if it have not already passed away, crumble into dust after the fashion of the house that witnessed their temporary insanity. For is it not written that—

> "Time turns the old days to derision,
> Our loves into corpses or wives;
> And marriage and death, and division,
> Make barren our lives."

—*Delhi Gazette.*

SCARBOROUGH IN THE SEASON.

("*Asmodeus*" *in the* "*Pioneer.*")

SCARBOROUGH wasn't at all nice. Of late years it has been a mob at this season, but now it was worse than ever. The place at night looked as much like Cremorne as it well could, and I expected to be asked for a glass of sherry every minute. There was scarcely room to be had there, and the table d'hôtes were mockeries. It was amusing too for a little while. There was Mrs. Perkins and her daughters, my old friend Pawkins, Sir Lothario Snuggles, Lord Methuselah, and a host of the middle million. The Israelites had come down, as the Assyrians of old descended on *them*, like wolves on the fold, and moreover their cohorts were certainly gleaming with purple and gold, for anything like the gets up of the children I never before beheld. A square young Jewess, swarthy in complexion, with no waist to speak of, and feet like a Banbury cake, clad in pale green from her bonnet to her shoes, was a sight for gods and men. She was the *avant courrière* of other young blossoms of Jerusalem with a sisterly resemblance about the waist and feet and *en suite* as to costume. How they took to themselves other people, male and female, with the same family likeness, and how their chosen promenade looked like the centre ally of Covent Garden market with a dash of Houndsditch and the Minories thrown in, you can imagine if you please. The Grand Hotel had a good reputation for its dinners, and I can speak well of the "Royal" as being good, and not dear. But the people at the table d'hôtes! How funny are we English, more especially of the middle class, when we leave our household gods and take our pleasure by the sea-side. How proper we are at home in Gower Street or Bedford Square, and how very larky we become when we leave these abodes. Paterfamilias, whose daughters are all "plums, prunes and prism" in the parish of St. George's, Bloomsbury, rather encourages them at Scarborough, Brighton, or Ramsgate, in a demeanour which really is of Cremorne, Cremornish. I don't mean that either he or they, poor dears, believe they are doing anything wrong, but they certainly do go on in a way most amusing to behold. The dress is faster, the hat is more piquante and knowing, there is "a sweet disorder," as old Herrick says, visible *above*, more silk stocking than usual to be seen *below*. Modern burlesque is well described by Tom Robertson in his last comedy of "M. P." as consisting "of a good deal of silk stocking," but perhaps Tom has not been to Scarborough lately (he has been very ill, poor fellow, I am sorry to say), or he would have owned that that fashionable Spa could hold its own, of course at a decent interval, with the more elaborate effects of the Lyceum and the Strand. As for the table d'hôtes there was the same class there that I have remembered for years. The two very maiden sisters who pretend not to be cognizant of the presence of other and younger maidens, the physically weak curate with his wife and child, the old couple with the one fair blossom of a daughter given to their declining years, the cantankerous old woman of good position and dirty dress and habits, the mysterious good-looking woman who is neither maid, wife, or widow, but is supposed to be a wonderful combination of all three, and of whom even the mild curate entertains grave suspicions, the middle-aged Lothario of urbane and polished manners and only occasionally letting "his wicked eyes appear," the well-to-do family from Bayswater, seven souls all told, really nice and worthy people, the small shopkeeping family from Oxford Street, the women good-looking, most correctly dressed, and style unapproachable, but unfortunately they talk, and their speech betrayeth them. My tailor, gorgeous and elaborate, Mrs. Tailor, quiet and subdued—I meet them on the promenade and (my account has been raising for some time) dreadful suspicion that he is going to say "How are you, old fellow," and introduce me to Mrs. Tailor flashes through my mind. I believe he has some idea of doing it, but better thoughts prevail. We passed with a semi-recognition, half respectful on his part, wholly idiotic on mine, and there he is now sitting nearly opposite me and in gay and gallant conversation with the youngest daughter of the Bayswater family, who, I think, takes him for a cavalry officer. And this is Scarborough society. You can scarcely move for the crowd at night down at the Spa, when the gardens are illuminated, bands play, fireworks are let off, and all sorts of fun and flirtations, more or less serious, go on under the eye of the pale moon who, as Byron said of her in his time, "looks so quiet all the while." If she saw a good deal then, she sees much more now—much more than is good for such a correct goddess to look upon,—at least she does at Scarborough.

THE REPUBLIC.

A FRIEND in Paris (writing to the *Delhi Gazette*) on the 8th ultimo, says:—

"I think the press generally takes an exaggerated view of the Republican movement here. It is *not popular* except with the extreme "Left" and the canaille which supplies their auxiliary forces. But unfortunately those whose position should give them political influence have been little practised in its exercise under the late régime, and in a time of great general depression, consequent upon continued and serious military reverses, a sudden rush upon the Government has been made and has succeeded; but, from what I hear, the *power* of the nation has suffered as much from this untoward event as from the overwhelming disasters which the national arms have sustained in the field."

The writer, who is an Englishman just left India, says that the charge for the journey from Alexandria to Paris *via* Brindisi, has been raised from £16-3-6 to £19-14-0. The information may be of use to some of our readers.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

LONDON, 9TH SEPTEMBER.

WHAT drew such a mob of people to Tattersall's last Monday to see Count Lagrange's stud sold? In an ordinary time there would have been an ordinary attendance—perhaps increased a little by the loafers who came to see Gladiateur. But on Monday you could not really move for the people in the yard; the galleries were crowded five or six deep; and the pressure round Mr. Tattersall's box was tremendous. Men of all classes and degrees,—the outpourings of the horsey slums of London, mixed with noble Lords, not a few ladies,—and every lady of any note left in town. The Admiral took up his station in the auctioneer's box, on Mr. Tattersall's right hand, the Count de Guyon (Count Lagrange's nephew) stood behind him, and Mr. Blenkiron and Mr. Padwick were on his left. It was known that Mr. Blenkiron had come determined to buy Gladiateur, and the crowd stared at him accordingly. The presence of the eminent financial agent also indicated that the Duke of Hamilton would be a purchaser; while, in the immediate vicinity of the box, were peers, country gentleman, members of the press, &c., wedged together like sardines. Everybody was discussing the events in Paris and the singular coincidence of the dispersion of the Count's stud, in which the Emperor had so great an interest at the time when he himself was a prisoner in the hands of his enemies. There is no doubt, not only that Napoleon III. had a large pecuniary stake in the Count's turf pursuits, but that he was in the greater part the proprietor of Gladiateur. What a contrast to that memorable Derby day, when Gladiateur came bounding on passing his horses hand over hand, and landing the French colours—for the first time the colours of the winner of the blue riband. Then sporting Paris went half frantic with joy, and there was rejoicing at the Tuileries and illuminations at the Jockey Club. The lowest in Tattersall's yard could not but think of these things when the gallant horse—not grown so much as I expected to see him—was led up the narrow lane of human beings who pressed on him to the extreme danger of their lives and limbs,—there arose a great cheering and shouting, and the rush of the people from the farthest extremity of the yard over-powered the few policemen, and Gladiateur was almost carried up to the rostrum. It was a curious sight. The old horse was quite frightened and subdued by the noise, and stood shaking in every limb, while Mr. Tattersall, after a vain entreaty to the crowd to give him a little room, proceeded to put him up for sale. There was no need of any remarks: we all knew him,—the greatest horse of modern times,—and did not want to be told what he had done. "A thousand guineas," said Tom Jennings, his old trainer, who was standing near me —"two thousand" said Mr. "Bramsgrove" Walker, and "three" responded Tom. There was a slight pause, and then Mr. Blenkiron opened his mouth for the first time, and said quietly "four thousand." A loud murmur ran through the assemblage, and then a German gentleman bid another five hundred; Mr. Walker another, and then retired; and the struggle for his possession lay between Mr. Blenkiron and the Count. But the owner of Middle Park was not to be denied, and the hammer fell to his bid of 5,800 guineas, amidst tremendous cheering, as Mr. Blenkiron left the box and made the best of his way through the crowd. How Gladiateur got to *his* box, and why he did not kill some one by the way, I am sure I don't know. It says much for his good temper that he did not, for never was horse so "highly tried" in that respect. The Duke of Hamilton gave the large sum of 3,400 guineas for Général, the crack two-year-old, and some of the others sold at extravagant prices. But every one was glad it was a good sale, for Count Lagrange is popular, and very little was an unmistakeable under-current of feeling in the cheers given for Gladiateur. I believe if Mr. Tattersall had called for cheers for the Emperor they would have been lustily given.

There are more people in town than I remember at this time of year, but still it is of course dull. I think I have before expressed my liking in the columns of the *Pioneer* to town in September. It is an odd fancy I am aware, and I should find few to agree with me; but still it has its pleasing side. You see all the people that are in London, and they see you; you have the Park and Kensington Gardens all to yourself; and if your Club does not happen to be in the hands of the painters, you have that pretty much to yourself too. By the way there has been invasion, not an alarming one, though it has in it the elements of danger. I speculated in my last letter, I think, as to what had become of that Parisian *demi-monde* which one was accustomed to see in the pride of their—what shall I say—silks and jewellery? at Hambourg and Baden at this time. Well, some of them have come over here—three very distinguished representatives having put up at the "Clarendon" about a week ago. How the "Clarendon" came to take them in is a mystery; but there they undoubtedly were,—I have on my information from a young friend with an extensive circle of acquaintance,—and they expressed themselves, I am told, much disappointed with the aspect of London, *quel triste*sse *horrible*! and were in despair. The "Clarendon," smelling a rat after two or three days' sojourn there,—it does not say much for the "Clarendon" that it did not smell it at first,—they were politely requested to leave, and they took up their quarters at "The Langham," a more cosmopolitan and catholic-minded hotel, much frequented by Americans and foreigners generally. I see signs in the park and streets that other members of the body are over here, and have suggested to my young friend before mentioned that he should recommend them to go to Scarborough, which I think very kind and thoughtful on my part, and Scarborough ought to be obliged to me. Ramsgate and Margate they would probably consider low; and besides they would, I fear, not be appreciated there. Cremorne is on its last legs, and the Duke of Argyle has not yet, I believe, opened his salons, villas are to let in the Wood, and Pimlico and Brompton rattle not with the wheels of hansoms.

> Tiger Tim, come tell me true,
> What may a gay lady find to do?

There is an Exhibition opened in what was the Corinthian Bazaar in Argyle Street of a mechanical talking figure, who converses chiefly in German I am told, but can converse in other languages also. Tom Taylor has brought out a rather heavy play at the Olympic, "Handsome is that Handsome does," in which most of the people converse in the Cumberland and Westmoreland dialect, "not to be understood of the people." All the good scenery and good acting will not, I think, make it have a run. The Gaiety has revived, the old operatta,—"The Quaker,"—in which Hoyle and Miss Farren are very amusing, but they have introduced a ballet into it, which has given old play-goers quite a turn. However, the Gaiety cannot get on without "legs," for which it has a speciality. Miss Hudson has taken the Royalty, where, I believe, Miss Bromley, otherwise the Duchess of——, but no, that is scandal, will still give her important services. She has no notion of acting, but simply "*figures*," as the French say, and that not very well. In allusion to her proud position as favoured by fortune, she is called "*the gifted* Miss Bromley."

Macgregor has come—what is popularly termed—"a hopper" into the Leger betting. They tell me that the horse has been doing good work when he cannot be seen by the touts, and I dare say the recent rain has enabled Waugh to send him along briskly. They took 100 to 30 about him at Warwick on Wednesday, but he has gone back to-day a point. He has had a long rest—too long I consider for them to get him quite fit for the Leger, but still he is a horse that does not require much work, and we must not shut our eyes to the way in which he won the "Two Thousand." Mr. Merry is said not to have a penny on him, but that is always said. If he has not he must be a great fool, and no one ever considered the Member for Falkirk that, by any other opinion they might have formed. Mr. Merry, it is stated, "will be content to take 5 to 2 about him at Doncaster if he gallops well on Tuesday morning." Fudge. His coming into the market has not shaken Kingcraft, and I hear the best accounts of the horse. Still there is always good money to lay against him, and plenty of it, and that is a sympton I don't quite like. The weights for the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire are just out this morning.

—*Pioneer.* ASMODEUS.

A HINT TO HOUSEWIVES.—The Germans having found that the eggs sent from a distance for the wounded in the hospitals were often rotten by the time they reached their destination, have applied to Frhr. von Liebig for a remedy. He suggests that each egg should be smeared over with bullock-fat, so as to protect the shell from the external air.

CHARLES KINGSLEY asserts that the negroes in the West Indies are inclined to show their independence by a good deal of self-assertion, rudeness and insolence. "You call me black fellow, I mash you white face in," were the first words heard at St. Thomas from a negro who had been wilfully asked to cast off from a boat to which he had no right to be holding on. The negro addresses you now and then as simple "Buccra," while he expects you to call him "Sir." A negro woman on being begged by an English lady to call to another negro woman, answers at last, after long pretences not to hear, "You coloured lady, you hear this white woman a wanting of you?" The Canon thinks that as long as the negroes are decently loyal and peaceable, and do not murder their magistrates and drink their brains mixed with rum, we must remember that we are very seriously in their debt, and allow them to take out instalments every now and then in their own fashions. If, like Frankenstein, we have tried to make a man and made him badly, we must pay the penalty. The perpetual saturnalia in which the negro in Trinidad lives, will surely give physical health and strength to the body. If it be prolonged too far and run into brutality and license, those stern laws of nature which men call political economy will interfere, and produce a judgment by which the wise will profit while the fools will be destroyed.

LONDON SHOP-WINDOWS.

(FROM A FAIR CORRESPONDENT OF THE "MADRAS MAIL.")

LONDON, AUG. 26TH.

I HAVE very little doubt that now and then my lady readers are puzzled about purchases in India, their thoughts turn somewhat longingly to the treasures of all kinds that London shops afford. As those readers are debarred for the time from seeing these pretty things, I am going to ask them to make use of my eyes and accompany me this morning down Regent Street.

First of all, we are attracted by a window full of writing paper with most elaborate monograms, which are larger and larger each season, more richly gilt, and more expensively stamped. People who do not affect monograms, buy paper with coloured bees and ladybirds upon it. Whatever may be our opinion as to quality, we are bent on having quantity in our stationery, and the square-shaped envelopes are nearly all about four inches by six. Some of these have the face of a clock printed in red and blue on the flap, so that you may indicate the hour at which your note is posted. All kinds of fancy articles are to be had at this same shop. The new wooden fans, for instance, painted and highly glazed in light colours, with photographs of celebrities at the ends, the Generals engaged on both sides in the present European war being the most popular. The newest shaped fans are, when opened, in the form of an arch, the centre ribs being much longer than those at the side. For the benefit of those who are likely soon to undertake the homeward voyage, let me mention that these articles can be bought cheaper at Malta than elsewhere.

Every kind of shop is selling maps of the Seat of War just now. They are to be had as low as a penny on pocket handkerchiefs, and an enterprising grocer gives them away with his wares. Ladies' hats, as now sold, are very bizarre. Mrs. Browne in Bond Street, one of the most fashionable hat-makers of the day, has some very pretty high-crowned drab felt, with no trimining about them except a red ribbon bow at the side, and a stiff wing of a bird above it. Little black tulle hats, always of the high shape, are a good deal worn, and these have tulle ends at the back, as indeed have most hats and bonnets just now; they are so becoming, especially with the present style of dressing the hair. The plaited chatelaine braids coming low down in the neck are in vogue, but the latest and newest style is the double-roll turned off the face from the forehead to the nape of the neck on both sides. A plaited coronet is generally worn across the head, and a thin plait of three at the back, between the double rolls. This mode of hair-dressing is most general. Duchesses and shop girls alike patronize it. A white felt hat trimmed with black velvet, with a rose in the front, is in good style, and side by side with this was a white straw trimmed with blue velvet—a falling of Valenciennes lace went round the brim, and mingled with the blue velvet bows in front; the ostrich feather was very long, twisted in a circle in front, and then went round the side of the hat, the leuds falling on the chignon. Another shape is however fashionable; a wide brim with a raised crown, like those picturesque head-coverings the Swiss peasants wear. These have been a great deal worn by children this season.

Of course we stop for a long while in front of Lewis and Allenby's window. India shawls and Spanish rugs fill one side. The latter are of alternate scarlet stripes, and stripes of other colours combined. They have a fringe round them, and are exceedingly thick and warm. On the other side there are opera cloaks, plaid stockings, pretty bows for the hair, and a fine display of sashes. The new shape of opera cloak is an improvement on the burnous, and is made mostly of striped material, generally gold and white. When on, it hangs down in the form of a hood with most graceful effect. Farmer and Rogers display some pretty travelling costumes; serges, tweeds, and these new shawl suits: the latter are grey with a darker border and have fringe attached just like a Scotch woollen shawl. They are made with a plaited flounce at the bottom, a quarter of a yard deep, and have a panier tunic and a semi-fitting jacket. The serges this year are trimmed with cross-cut bands of both yellow and white serge, and the short loose double-breasted cloth jacket, which is so useful for wraps, have rows of blue, white and yellow serge. Over black silk and coloured satin petticoats are sacque paletots of the écru washing silk (viz., the undyed silk, the same shade as brown-holland.) They are edged with Cluny lace, the same colour, and have been most fashionable this year, and are of the same kind of things in white as the Alsatia Sporine material. They are made body and skirt all in one, confined at the waist by band; the front breadth is very much gored, the back made wide and straight tied together with three strings sewen about a quarter of a yard apart at each side and in the middle. This gives the appearance of plaits, and can be untied for packing.

There is a great change creeping over our shops in one respect. Of old you could only get really stylish made-up suits at a good dressmaker's. Now a great many of the shops sell them quite as fashionable, having obtained their patterns from Paris. Swan and Edgar's made-up suits are composed of satin cloth, a very pretty material in a variety of bright colours. A good many made-up skirts have four cross-way flounces reaching to the waist, about six inches deep, with rows of thick wide velvet between them; there should scarcely be any fullness in these flounces. Cockburn's, in Bond Street, one of those fashionable shops where a good deal of money is spent on the etceteras of dress; linen collars and cuffs, Garibaldi aprons, and every kind of imitation jewellery. Their speciality just now are turquoises. They sell them for waist buckles in the form of a five-barred gate, and in monograms on lockets, wristlets, &c. But the prettiest things I saw were onyx and turquoise made up together. A large onyx locket was surrounded by turquoise and bracelets; studs, &c., were to be had in the same style, also pretty chatelaines with long hooks to fasten in the waistband, and three chains hanging from it, the chains having bells on them at intervals. Small smelling bottles made with chains to suspend from the waist. The collars and cuffs sold at this shop are all of striped linen, which seem as much in vogue as ever. At a great jeweller's hard by I was very much struck with the designs for gentlemen's scarf pins. A little mouse trap in gold with a mouse seated on the top bore the cant phrase, "Not for Joseph." A heart in green enamel over the word "Full," in perforated gold letters, with an enamel card, the five of diamonds in red and white, was interpreted, "Artful card." Various other jocose devices were to be had in good gold and pearl gems, which is rather to be wondered at. Yachtsmen could invest in pins and buttons of any yacht Club they patronize, and the same were made up into earrings in gold and enamel. Peculiar shaped pearls of priceless value had been arranged with enamel and diamonds into a very good semblance of an athlete. In fact nothing seemed too fanciful. Cups and trophies for coming races were to be seen at all the great silver-smiths. The shoemakers' shops are legion, and all filled apparently with high-heeled shoes, with dainty bows and buckles. Cream-coloured kid is the latest mode. Invisible nets of mohair, more silky looking and stronger than the common kind, are useful trifles just now and are selling well. These nets are made of a long shape instead of round to cover the long braids and chignons now the fashion. Last year you could not dress the hair too high from the nape of the neck; now it ought to touch the shoulders.

In the window of one of the great glass firms, two pretty novelties have struck me. China troughs and tin troughs for flowers have been most fashionable on the dinner table, but they have never been ornamental in themselves, and were always intended to be hidden by the flowers they contained. Here, however, I saw some of extremely ornamental designs in white and blue China, having a small sealed figure in the centre. Very few flowers are required to fill them. I think I told you in a previous letter that China elephants with a receptacle for flowers in the howdah, were a novelty much in use for the four corners of the dinner table, but now I saw a recumbent camel for the same purpose, which was very graceful and pretty.

Lovers of drinks imported from America have been one of the manias of the present summer, which has been far hotter than it usually is in England. A good many shops have been specially opened for the sale of them, the charge being 4d. a glass. If they have not already reached you, I am inclined to think you would find them very refreshing in your hot climate, and they are certainly not difficult to concoct. They are dispensed from a square silver stand, with a variety of tops, which are turned on according to the flavouring required—strawberry, orange, lemon, ginger, &c.

I have just returned from Canterbury. Here we have had a very gay and pleasant visit, and a great crowd of people for the annual cricketing week, which always comes off at the end of August. Three great matches were played, viz., between North and South Kent, which was a drawn game, after three days play; the Maryle-bone Club *versus* the County of Kent, the former coming off victors; and the Zingari *versus* the Gentlemen of Kent. The play takes place on St. Lawrence Ground, as it has done for a great many years. A band plays there, and the crowd that watches the games are the élite of Kentish society and their friends. Drags, four-in-hands, and carriages of all kinds crowd the ground, and the pic-nic meals enjoyed there reminds one of Lords on the great days of the year. The county people take all the lodgings and fill all the hotels of the town, if their homes are not near enough to accommodate guests for the occasion. There are two balls at the Music Hall on the Tuesday and Friday, and the "Old Stagers," a company of the best amateur actors of the day, have four performances for the benefit of the local charities. From one cause or other there were not quite so many people congregated in the great Cathedral town as in past years, but it was very full nevertheless, and presented a very different scene to the jog-trot monotony of its daily existence. The Cathedral is its grossest lion, and the dark flock on the Tuesday to the hospital sermon, which is always preached on behalf of that charity. The balls were kept up with great spirit. An appropriate decoration at the upper end of the ball-room was a trophy of bats and stumps over a bank of flowers and a mirror. You may be interested to know that the fair maids of Kent, as I can testify, have lost none of their traditional beauty.

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VOLTAIRE AND FREDERIC THE GREAT.*

(*Saturday Review*, Sept. 10.)

M. DESNOIRESTERRES pursues his diligent and curious researches into the life and proceedings of the great representative of French wit and French ideas in the last century. He has shown us what Voltaire was in his early days, what were his domestic relations, and how he intrigued, squabbled, triumphed and endangered his skin, in his ambition to make a figure in the high society of Paris; he now tells the story of his relations with the King of Prussia, and of the wonderful adventures and quarrels in which Voltaire's visits to Berlin ended. The interest of the French public in Voltaire is not likely ever to abate; and, if we may judge from the number of new books containing some freshly discovered set of letters, or special studies of particular portions of his life, this interest was never keener than it is now. But M. Desnoiresterres, though he cannot exhaust so inexhaustible a subject, is the most painstaking and comprehensive of recent writers on Voltaire. His work, when completed, will probably be the best collection of what can be made out, by careful hunting up of contemporary evidence, and equally careful sifting and comparison of contempora.y gossip, usually as spiteful and often as unveracious as it is amusing, on Voltaire's ways of acting, and his aims and rules of life, when he was not, showing off and talking for effect. M. Desnoiresterres is not exactly a Boswell; he is a Frenchman and a critic, and though he has a Frenchman's appreciation of Voltaire's merits he has anything but a blind admiration of his hero; and his work, after all, is one of patchwork and mosaic, ingeniously enough put together, but not like first hand sketches which bear the mark on them of personal knowledge and observation. But it is nearer to a Boswellian account of Voltaire than anything which has yet been attempted.

The alliance between Voltaire and Frederic, the greatest of French wits and the greatest of German soldier-kings, is one of the most curious portions of the social and literary history of the last century, and of Voltaire's life; infinitely amusing, and, it must be confessed, unless we stop short at the amusement, in the highest degree disgusting and humiliating. As soon as we pass from the mere outside look of it—as an intimacy between two of the highest intelligences of their time, of much interest in itself, and honourable to both sides—to the real details of their intercourse, the spectacle soon descends from the heroic to the inconceivably base and contemptible. The great King and the great wit, professing boundless devotion to all that is noble and beautiful, to philosophy, art, good sense, and the most refined culture, diversified their pursuits of literature partly with contests of wit in which filth of the dirtiest kind was the inexhaustible and unfailing staple, partly with the shabbiest and meanest quarrels, carried to all depths of spite, falsehood, and senseless mischief. Their admiration for each other's intellect was sincere and great; in an equal degree they despised one another as men; and yet for the pleasure which one found in the other's wit, and the other in the consciousness that he could invest in pins and buttons of any yacht Club they patronize, and the same were made up into earrings in gold and enamel. Peculiar shaped pearls of priceless value had been arranged with enamel and diamonds into a very good semblance of an athlete. In fact nothing seemed too fanciful. Cups and trophies for coming races were to be seen at all the great silver-smiths. The shoemakers' shops are legion, and all filled apparently with high-heeled shoes, with dainty bows and buckles. Cream-coloured kid is the latest mode. Invisible nets of mohair, more silky looking and stronger than the common kind, are useful trifles just now and are selling well. These nets are made of a long shape instead of round to cover the long braids and chignons now the fashion. Last year you could not dress the hair too high from the nape of the neck; now it ought to touch the shoulders.

In the window of one of the great glass firms, two pretty novelties have struck me. China troughs and tin troughs for flowers have been most fashionable on the dinner table, but they have never been ornamental in themselves, and were always intended to be hidden by the flowers they contained. Here, however, I saw some of extremely ornamental designs in white and blue China, having a small sealed figure in the centre. Very few flowers are required to fill them. I think I told you in a previous letter that China elephants with a receptacle for flowers in the howdah, were a novelty much in use for the four corners of the dinner table, but now I saw a recumbent camel for the same purpose, which was very graceful and pretty.

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* Voltaire et Frederic. Par Gustave Desnoiresterres. Paris Didier. 1870.

"Vous ne sauriez imaginer toutes duplicités, les fourberies et les infamies qu'il a faites ici: je suis indigné que tant d'esprit et tant de connaissance ne rendent pas les hommes meilleurs."

He spoke of his tricks as the "manœuvres d'un singe qu'on devait mépriser après l'avoir fouetté" Still more severely, he wrote to his sister about the poet that "on roue bien des coupables qui ne le méritent pas autant que lui." He drew perpetually the distinction between Voltaire's heart and his head, between his character and morals and his "esprit." Yet so far from turning him out of Berlin, he would not let him go:—

"Il avait faim, il avait soif de Voltaire, et son impatience s'augmentait des prétextes que prenait celui-ci pour ne pas sortir de chez lui."

In spite of Voltaire's entreaties to be allowed to depart, and the King's clear and undisguised opinion of Voltaire's character, Frederic must have him back on the old terms to Potsdam:—

"On eût voulu assister à cette entrevue, et recueillir toutes les assurances charmantes d'affection que se donnèrent ces deux grandes coquettes, avec une égale sincérité. Voltaire reparut, le visage rayonnant. Vraisemblablement, rien n'avait été épargné pour lui faire oublier le passé, et le faire renoncer à ses projets de départ. . . . L'auteur de *l'Henriade* demeura six jours à Potsdam, fêté, choyé par Frédéric."

Voltaire, sick of Potsdam, and terrified out of his life at the dangers he had run, was but too anxious to get free to depart, and at last, with great difficulty, he got it.

But the great King, who, though he had been telling everybody that Voltaire was the most infamous of scoundrels, had tried very hard by flattery and caresses to keep him about his person, had not yet done with him. The last act of this matchless comedy played by two of the cleverest and the most unprincipled men who perhaps ever lived, was the wonderful proceeding at Frankfort, which it is impossible to read of without astonishment at least equal to our amusement. In the middle of the eighteenth century—a century at some distance from the ages of mere lawless force and rubber nobles, and supposing itself the most civilized and polite of times—in the large and busy city of Frankfort, where the King of Prussia had no more sovereign right than in Paris or London, Voltaire, as he was passing through, was laid wait for and arrested by he Prussian resident, at the order of the Prussian King, his baggage was rifled, he was kept close prisoner under guard in his inn, and when he attempted to make his escape, he was seized and brought back, and with circumstances of great indignity committed to still more rigorous confinement. The proceeding would have been high-handed enough if he had been a felon escaping from justice; and yet not the slightest attempt to question it, or to interfere on Voltaire's behalf, was made by the authorities of the city, the Emperor, or the French Ministers, throughout the three weeks or more during which, without the faintest appearance of right, Voltaire was kept locked up by the Prussian agents. Nobody probably felt much sympathy or inclination to interfere on behalf of a man whose hand was so ready to be against every one; the Prussian Minister in Paris, Lord Marischal, when appealed to, only advised Voltaire to submit humbly, for, as he saw, princes had long arms; but it is not less strange that an act of such monstrous and brutal violence should have passed without any one caring about it. And what was the pretext for it? It was that Voltaire had not returned to the King his gold key of Chamberlain, and his cross of some Prussian order; and that he had carried away with him a printed volume of the King's poems which the King had given him. Voltaire took care afterwards that the world should not forget the importunate demand of the Prussian agent for the "*œuvre de poéshie* du roi mon gracieux maître." Literally, it was to recover these things that Voltaire was stopped and imprisoned for the best part of a month, in a city out of Frederic's dominions, and this by Frederic's direct orders. The whole thing might, if it rested only on Voltaire's testimony, be taken for one of his unscrupulous exaggerations. But the reports and letters of the Prussian agents have come to light, and they leave no doubt as to the true character of this audacious piece of ruffianism on the part of the great Frederic. M. Desnoiresterres is not so much in love with Voltaire, or so ready to trust his word, that he can only see one side. "Donnons-nous," he says, quoting the words of St. Beuve-